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[57]申請專利範圍：

1.一種螢光燈，其使用具有發光波長峰值於530nm至560nm的發綠光磷，及具有發光波長峰值於600nm至630nm之發紅光磷產生原色光，其特徵為於藉該螢光燈照明下國際照明協會(CIE)公開文獻第13.3號規定用於特殊演色指數計算的四種試驗顏色，9號、10號、11號及12號就蒙梭(Munsell)色調而言分別被感知為紅色、黃色、綠色及紫藍色。

2.如申請專利範圍第1項之螢光燈，其中該螢光燈之相關色溫為3200度K至4500度K，及該光色之彩度點係位於彩度範圍內，此處色點距CIE 1960uv彩度圖上蒲朗克(Planckian)位置距離不小於0.015及不大於0.045。

3.如申請專利範圍第2項之螢光燈，其中該發綠光磷為以鋱，鋱鈰，或鋱釓鈰活化之稀土磷，及該發紅光磷為以銪活化之稀土磷。

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4.如申請專利範圍第3項之螢光燈，其中該發綠光磷對該發紅光磷之比為70：30至50：50重量比。

5.如申請專利範圍第1、2、3或4項中任一項之螢光燈，其中該螢光燈係用於戶外照明用途。

6.如申請專利範圍第1、2、3或4項中任一項之螢光燈，其中該螢光燈係用於道路照明及隧道照明用途。

圖式簡單說明：

第一圖為根據本發明之具體例之螢光燈之相對光譜分布圖。

第二圖為評估根據本發明之色彩特性之方法之說明圖。

第三圖為顯示蒙梭色調圓之略圖，其提供本發明之基本構想。

第四圖為彩度偏差SP之示例說明圖。

SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

FLUORESCENT LAMP

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a fluorescent lamp that has low color rendering property but has high lamp efficacy.

BACKGROUND ART

Discharge lamps that utilize the phenomenon of discharge occurring within an arc tube are classified into two types: high-intensity discharge lamps and fluorescent lamps. High-intensity discharge lamps have high lamp efficacy, produce bright light, have long life, and are, therefore, highly economical lamps. Because of these advantages, high-intensity discharge lamps are widely used in outdoor lighting applications which require bright illumination over a large area.

Of such high-intensity discharge lamps, the lamp that has the highest lamp efficacy is the low-pressure sodium lamp. Low-pressure sodium lamps are therefore used in places where economy

is of importance, typical applications including tunnel illumination. However, since low-pressure sodium lamps are lamps that utilize discharge in a sodium vapor, they produce monochromatic orange-yellow light near 590 nm. The result is that colors of objects illuminated by low-pressure sodium lamps are hardly recognizable.

Because of the monochromatic radiation, the low-pressure sodium lamp has had a number of problems; for example, in a tunnel, it is difficult to discern whether the color of lane-dividing lines pained on the road is white or yellow, leaving drivers unable to determine whether changing lanes is permitted or not, or almost all objects appear lacking in color and unnatural to viewers.

On the other hand, of discharge lamps, the fluorescent lamp has many advantages over other types of lamp, such as ease of lighting, excellent color rendering property, long life, and an abundant selection of light colors, and large numbers of fluorescent lamps are used in a variety of fields.

Of various types of fluorescent lamps, three band fluorescent lamps, among others, have come into wide use in recent years. The three band type

fluorescent lamp produces light predominantly in three wavelength regions where the human eye is most sensitive to color perception, that is, blue at about 450 nm, green at about 540 nm, and red at about 610 nm, and thus provides good color rendering property without sacrificing brightness.

With the widespread use of the three band fluorescent lamp, one improvement after another have been made to three narrow band radiation phosphors used in the three band type fluorescent lamp. Consequently, these phosphors have excellent characteristics, such as high quantum efficiency, compared with other phosphors. Of the three narrow band radiation phosphors, the mono-phosphor green fluorescent lamp using a green phosphor expressed by the chemical formula $LaPO_4$: Ce^{3+},Tb^{3+}, among others, has a lamp efficacy as high as about 140 lm/W in high frequency operating; its luminous efficacy including gear losses is about 130 lm/W. Of all the present fluorescent lamps, this fluorescent lamp has the highest luminous efficacy including gear losses. This has raised the potential for developing fluorescent lamps having high efficacy.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

In view of the above situation, it is an object of the present invention to provide a fluorescent lamp having efficacy comparable to or higher than that of the low-pressure sodium lamp and yet capable of providing minimum required color recognizability.

The present invention of claim 1 is a fluorescent lamp which produces primary light using a green emission phosphor with a peak emission wavelength at 530 nm to 560 nm and a red emission phosphor with a peak emission wavelength at 600 nm to 630 nm, characterized in that, under illumination by said fluorescent lamp, four test colors for special color rendering index calculation, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, and No. 12, specified in the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage CIE Publication No. 13.3, are perceivable as red, yellow, green, and purplish blue, respectively, in terms of Munsell hues.

The present invention of claim 2 is a fluorescent lamp according to claim 1, wherein the correlated color temperature of said fluorescent lamp is 3200 K to 4500 K, and the chromaticity point of said light color is located within a chromaticity

range where the distance of color point from Planckian locus on the CIE 1960 uv chromaticity diagram is not less than 0.015 and not greater than 0.045.

The present invention of claim 3 is a fluorescent lamp according to claim 2, wherein said green emission phosphor is a rare earth phosphor activated with terbium, terbium cerium, or terbium gadolinium cerium, and said red emission phosphor is a rare earth phosphor activated with europium.

The present invention of claim 4 is a fluorescent lamp according to claim 3, wherein the ratio of said green emission phosphor to said red phosphor is 70:30 to 50:50 by weight percent.

The present invention of claim 5 is a fluorescent lamp according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said fluorescent lamp is used in outdoor lighting applications.

The present invention of claim 6 is a fluorescent lamp according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said fluorescent lamp is used in roadway lighting and tunnel lighting applications.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a relative spectral distribution

diagram for a fluorescent lamp according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a diagram for explaining a method of evaluating color characteristics according to the present invention.

Figure 3 is a diagram showing the Munsell hue circle which provides the basic concept of the present invention.

Figure 4 is a diagram illustrating a chromaticity deviation SP.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Basic considerations in developing a fluorescent lamp that has high luminous efficacy including gear losses and has low color rendering property, for example, minimum required color rendering property, will be described first.

To increase the luminous efficacy including gear losses, that is, the lamp efficacy, of a fluorescent lamp, it is effective to use a phosphor having a high luminous efficacy.

Therefore, it is effective to use at least a green emission phosphor, such as the one expressed by the chemical formula $LaPO_4$: Ce^{3+},Tb^{3+}, which is used in three band type fluorescent lamps and is

presently the highest in efficacy, as previously described.

Next, to effectively provide the minimum required color rendering property, it is important to decide what other phosphors are to be used and in what proportions.

The operating principle of a fluorescent lamp is such that the mercury contained in the tube produces mercury line spectra and the phosphor excited by the mercury line spectra emits light.

Accordingly, the light emitted from the fluorescent lamp is a blend of the light emitted from the phosphor and the light in the visible mercury line spectra. The visible mercury line spectra are particularly prominent in shorter wavelength regions at 405 nm, 436 nm, etc., and it is said that the amount of visible mercury line spectra contained in a fluorescent lamp is about 5 lm/W.

Therefore, a fluorescent lamp, by its nature, produces somewhat bluish light. It should be noted here that blue radiation improves the color rendering property if added in small amounts, that the luminous efficacy of a blue emission phosphor is considerably lower than the luminous efficacy

of green and red emission phosphors, and that letters and pictorial symbols of red and similar colors are used for danger warning signs. For these and other reasons, it is desirable not to use blue phosphors.

From the above, it can be seen that it is desirable to use a red phosphor and a green phosphor in appropriate proportions.

As already proved with three band type fluorescent lamps, a phosphor having an emission peak in the range of 600 nm to 630 nm, centered around the wavelength of about 610 nm where humans perceive color efficiently, should be used as the red phosphor.

Further, there arises the problem of in what ratio the green and red phosphors should be mixed for the minimum required color rendering property.

The colorimetric calculation method to find the optimum mixing ratio was determined in the following manner.

That is, at least for basic colors, the colors of an object must be perceived nearly the same as the original colors of the object. For the color perception, the state of chromatic adaptation of the human eye must be considered. The original

colors of an object mean the colors observed under a standard illuminant under which we usually see objects. In perceiving the colors of an object, hue is the most important factor. These and other points were considered.

From the above point, test colors for special color rendering index evaluation, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, and No. 12, specified in the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) Publication No. 13.3 were used as the basic colors.

These test colors are the high saturation four test colors selected for the evaluation of the color rendering properties of light sources in Japan and in other countries of the world. Spectral radiance factors of the four test colors are shown in Table 1.

Spectral Radiance Factors of Four Test Colors No. 9 to No. 12 in CIE 13.2-1974

[TABLE 1]

① (nm)	Test Color			
	NO. 9	NO. 10	NO. 11	NO. 12
380	0.066	0.050	0.111	0.120
385	0.062	0.054	0.121	0.103
390	0.058	0.059	0.127	0.090
395	0.055	0.063	0.129	0.082
400	0.052	0.066	0.127	0.076
405	0.052	0.067	0.121	0.068
410	0.051	0.068	0.116	0.064
415	0.050	0.069	0.112	0.065
420	0.050	0.069	0.108	0.075
425	0.049	0.070	0.105	0.093
430	0.048	0.072	0.104	0.123
435	0.047	0.073	0.104	0.160
440	0.046	0.076	0.105	0.207
445	0.044	0.078	0.106	0.256
450	0.042	0.083	0.110	0.300
455	0.041	0.088	0.115	0.331
460	0.038	0.095	0.123	0.346
465	0.035	0.103	0.134	0.347
470	0.033	0.113	0.148	0.341
475	0.031	0.125	0.167	0.328
480	0.030	0.142	0.192	0.307
485	0.029	0.162	0.219	0.282
490	0.028	0.189	0.252	0.257
495	0.028	0.219	0.291	0.230
500	0.028	0.262	0.325	0.204
505	0.029	0.305	0.347	0.178
510	0.030	0.365	0.356	0.154
515	0.030	0.416	0.353	0.129
520	0.031	0.465	0.346	0.109
525	0.031	0.509	0.333	0.090
530	0.032	0.546	0.314	0.075
535	0.032	0.581	0.294	0.062
540	0.033	0.610	0.271	0.051
545	0.034	0.634	0.248	0.041
550	0.035	0.653	0.227	0.035
555	0.037	0.666	0.206	0.029
560	0.041	0.678	0.188	0.025
565	0.044	0.687	0.170	0.022
570	0.048	0.693	0.153	0.019
575	0.052	0.698	0.138	0.017
580	0.060	0.701	0.125	0.017
585	0.076	0.704	0.114	0.017
590	0.102	0.705	0.106	0.016
595	0.136	0.705	0.100	0.016
600	0.190	0.706	0.096	0.016
605	0.256	0.707	0.092	0.016
610	0.336	0.707	0.090	0.016
615	0.418	0.707	0.087	0.016
620	0.505	0.708	0.085	0.016
625	0.581	0.708	0.082	0.016
630	0.641	0.710	0.080	0.018
635	0.682	0.711	0.079	0.018
640	0.717	0.712	0.078	0.018
645	0.740	0.714	0.078	0.018
650	0.758	0.716	0.078	0.019
655	0.770	0.718	0.078	0.020
660	0.781	0.720	0.081	0.023
665	0.790	0.722	0.083	0.024
670	0.797	0.725	0.088	0.026
675	0.803	0.729	0.093	0.030
680	0.809	0.731	0.102	0.035
685	0.814	0.735	0.112	0.043
690	0.819	0.739	0.125	0.056
695	0.824	0.742	0.141	0.074
700	0.828	0.746	0.161	0.097
705	0.830	0.748	0.182	0.128
710	0.831	0.749	0.203	0.166
715	0.833	0.751	0.223	0.210
720	0.835	0.753	0.242	0.257
725	0.836	0.754	0.257	0.305
730	0.836	0.755	0.270	0.354
735	0.837	0.755	0.282	0.401
740	0.838	0.755	0.292	0.446
745	0.839	0.755	0.302	0.485
750	0.839	0.756	0.310	0.520
755	0.839	0.757	0.314	0.551
760	0.839	0.758	0.317	0.577
765	0.839	0.759	0.323	0.599
770	0.839	0.759	0.330	0.618
775	0.839	0.759	0.334	0.633
780	0.839	0.759	0.338	0.645

To predict the state of chromatic adaptation, the CIE colorimetric adaptation transform given in CIE 109-1994 was used, and the CIE standard illuminant C was used as the standard reference illuminant. Further, for the hue used for object color perception, the Munsell hue in the Munsell color system was used.

The Munsell color system and the Munsell hue will be described briefly below.

The Munsell color system, devised by an American painter A. H. Munsell, is a system for classifying and arranging colors based on three attributes, i.e., the Munsell hue, the Munsell value (lightness), and the Munsell chroma.

The Munsell hue is defined on a scale of a total of 100 hues; that is, 10 hues consisting of five basic hues of R, Y, G, B, and P and their intermediate hues YR, GY, BG, PB, and RP are arranged at equal intervals along a circle, and each of the 10 hue intervals is further divided into 10 equal parts, thus defining the 100 hues having psychologically equal hue differences.

Prior to the colorimetric calculation, a 40 W mono-phosphor fluorescent lamp consisting of a linear tube was produced to obtain the spectral

distribution of the lamp that serves as the basis for the colorimetric calculation. The phosphor expressed by the chemical formula $LaPO_4: Ce^{3+}, Tb^{3+}$, proven in three band type fluorescent lamps, was used for the mono-phosphor green fluorescent lamp. For the mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamp, a phosphor expressed by the chemical formula $Y_2O_3: Eu^{3+}$, also proven in three band type fluorescent lamps, was used.

Next, the spectral distribution and total luminous flux of each of the mono-phosphor green and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamps were measured.

Based on the obtained spectral distributions, the luminous flux ratio between the two fluorescent lamps was varied and the spectral distributions of various blended lights were calculated by light blending calculations.

Using the spectral distribution of each blended light thus calculated, the characteristics of the fluorescent lamp having the minimum required color rendering property were studied using the calculation method shown in Figure 2 which illustrates an example of the colorimetric calculation.

First, the spectral distribution of the illuminating light, the spectral radiance factors of the four test colors, and the CIE 2° field color matching function are input.

(1) CIE XYZ tristimulus values are calculated from the thus calculated spectral distribution of each illuminating light, the spectral radiance factors of the four test colors specified in the CIE Publication No. 13.3 shown in Table 1, and the CIE 2° field color matching function.

(2) Under standard conditions in which the CIE standard illuminant C is used as the standard reference light, the illuminance of each illuminating light and the standard reference light is 1000 lx, and the reflectance of the background is 20%, the xyY values of corresponding colors under the standard illuminant C are obtained using the CIE chromatic adaptation transform.

(3) Next, the xyY values under the standard illuminant C are converted into corresponding Munsell values (HV/C).

The Munsell values (HV/C) of the four test colors under the various illuminating lights are shown in Table 2 for each test color.

[TABLE 2]

①: Illuminating Light
②: Luminous Flux Ratio Green (G), Red (R)
③: Standard Illuminant C

Test Color No. 9

①	②	Munsell Hue H	Munsell Value V	Munsell Chroma C
No.1	G:R=10:0	5.2RP	2.9	9.7
No.2	G:R=9:1	7.9RP	3.4	11.3
No.3	G:R=8:2	9.7RP	3.8	12
No.4	G:R=7:3	1.3R	4.1	12.2
No.5	G:R=6:4	2.9R	4.4	12
No.6	G:R=5:5	4.3R	4.7	11.5
No.7	G:R=4:6	6.0R	5	10.9
No.8	G:R=3:7	7.8R	5.2	10.2
No.9	G:R=2:8	9.7R	5.4	9.5
No.10	G:R=1:9	2.2YR	5.7	8.8
No.11	G:R=0:10	4.9YR	5.9	8.2
③		5.0R	3.9	13.4

Test Color No. 10

①	②	Munsell Hue H	Munsell Value V	Munsell Chroma C
No.1	G:R=10:0	3.8GY	8.2	8.9
No.2	G:R=9:1	1.9GY	8.2	8.8
No.3	G:R=8:2	0.2GY	8.3	8.8
No.4	G:R=7:3	8.1Y	8.3	9
No.5	G:R=6:4	6.3Y	8.3	9.3
No.6	G:R=5:5	4.9Y	8.4	9.7
No.7	G:R=4:6	4.1Y	8.4	10.2
No.8	G:R=3:7	3.4Y	8.4	10.6
No.9	G:R=2:8	2.8Y	8.5	11
No.10	G:R=1:9	1.5Y	8.5	12
No.11	G:R=0:10	1.0Y	8.5	13
③		5.2Y	8	10.1

Test Color No. 11

①	②	Munsell Hue H	Munsell Value V	Munsell Chroma C
No.1	G:R=10:0	4.8G	5.3	3.5
No.2	G:R=9:1	7.3G	5.1	4.7
No.3	G:R=8:2	8.8G	5	5.7
No.4	G:R=7:3	9.8G	4.9	6.6
No.5	G:R=6:4	0.6BG	4.8	7.2
No.6	G:R=5:5	1.2BG	4.6	7.7
No.7	G:R=4:6	1.8BG	4.5	7.9
No.8	G:R=3:7	2.4BG	4.4	7.9
No.9	G:R=2:8	3.0BG	4.2	7.5
No.10	G:R=1:9	4.0BG	4.1	6.7
No.11	G:R=0:10	5.5BG	3.9	5.6
③		4.8G	5	7.8

Test Color No. 12

①	②	Munsell Hue H	Munsell Value V	Munsell Chroma C
No.1	G:R=10:0	8.6PB	2.6	11.3
No.2	G:R=9:1	7.6PB	2.5	11.1
No.3	G:R=8:2	6.9PB	2.4	11.2
No.4	G:R=7:3	6.3PB	2.3	11.2
No.5	G:R=6:4	5.9PB	2.2	11.4
No.6	G:R=5:5	5.6PB	2.1	11.5
No.7	G:R=4:6	5.4PB	2.1	11.8
No.8	G:R=3:7	5.3PB	2	11.9
No.9	G:R=2:8	5.3PB	1.8	12.2
No.10	G:R=1:9	5.4PB	1.7	12.7
No.11	G:R=0:10	5.6PB	1.6	13
③		3.3PB	3	10.7

As shown in Table 2, of the four test colors in the CIE Publication No. 13.3, the test color No. 9, under the standard illuminant, has a Munsell hue of 5.0 R, a Munsell yellow hue of 5.2 Y, a Munsell green hue of 4.8 G, and a Munsell blue hue of 3.3 PB.

Therefore, under the standard illuminant, the hues of the four test colors are substantially centralized in the red region designated R in the Munsell hue, the yellow region designated Y in the Munsell hue, the green region designated G in the Munsell hue, and the purplish blue region designated PB in the Munsell hue, of the 10 hue regions in the Munsell hue circle.

Further, under the standard illuminant, most individuals cannot differentiate colors when the color difference CIE 1976 $\Delta Eab^* = 1.2$, and can differentiate colors when $\Delta Eab^* = 2.5$.

Therefore, the resolution of color differentiation in the Munsell hue can be assumed to be a little more than about one unit ($H = \Delta 1.0$).

Accordingly, the range in which the test color No. 9 in the CIE Publication No. 13.3 can be substantially perceived as red is from 9 RP through R to 1 YR in the Munsell hue; the range in which

the test color No. 10 can be substantially perceived as yellow is from 9 YR through Y to 1 GY in the Munsell hue; the range in which the test color No. 11 can be substantially perceived as green is from 9 GY through G to 1 BG in the Munsell hue; and the range in which the test color No. 12 can be substantially perceived as purplish blue is from 9 B through PB to 1 P in the Munsell hue.

If the Munsell hues of the test colors obtained through the earlier described calculation steps (1) to (3) under each illuminating light are in the above ranges, the test colors should be substantially perceivable as red, yellow, green, and purplish blue, respectively.

The Munsell hue values in Table 1 calculated for the respective test colors under the various illuminating lights are plotted in Figure 3. In Figure 3, black squares indicate the four test colors under the CIE standard illuminant C, that is, the colors of the color chips themselves, while black dots indicate the calculated values of the respective test colors which fall within the Munsell hue ranges in which the four test colors can be substantially perceived as their original colors, and white dots indicate the calculated

value of the test colors, other than those at the black dots, under the various illuminating lights.

As can be seen from Figure 3, the illuminating light that substantially renders the test color No. 9 as color in the red region designated R in the Munsell hue, is in the range of about 8:2 to 2:8 in terms of the luminous flux ratio between the mono-phosphor green fluorescent lamp and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamp. The illuminating light that substantially renders the test color No. 10 as color in the yellow region designated Y in the Munsell hue, is in the range of about 8:2 to 0:10 in terms of the luminous flux ratio between the mono-phosphor green fluorescent lamp and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamp.

The illuminating light that substantially renders the test color No. 11 as color in the green region designated G in the Munsell hue, is in the range of about 10:0 to 6:4 in terms of the luminous flux ratio between the mono-phosphor green fluorescent lamp and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamp.

The illuminating light that substantially renders the test color No. 12 as color in the purplish blue region designated PB in the Munsell

hue, is in the range of about 10:0 to 0:10 in terms of the luminous flux ratio between the mono-phosphor green fluorescent lamp and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamp.

Accordingly, the illuminating light that substantially renders the test color No. 9 as color in the red region designated R in the Munsell hue, the test color No. 10 as color in the yellow region designated Y in the Munsell hue, the test color No. 11 as color in the green region designated G in the Munsell hue, and the test color No. 12 as color in the purplish blue region designated PB in the Munsell hue, is in the range of about 8:2 to 6:4 in terms of the luminous flux ratio between the mono-phosphor green fluorescent lamp and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamp.

In the above calculations, the spectral distributions of the mono-phosphor fluorescent lamps were used, using the phosphor expressed by the chemical formula $LaPO_4$: Ce^{3+},Tb^{3+} as a representative example of the green emission phosphor whose peak emission wavelength is 530 nm to 560 nm, and the phosphor expressed by the chemical formula Y_2O_3: Eu^{3+} as a representative example of the red emission phosphor whose peak emission

wavelength is 600 nm to 630 nm. However, since the results of the above calculations show in general the results of the calculations for illuminant characteristics performed using the illuminant blending two mono-phosphor fluorescent lamps having the above-stated wavelengths, the results of the above calculations are also valid if phosphors other than those specifically given above are used. That is, the point here is to provide a fluorescent lamp that produces primary light using a green emission phosphor with a peak emission wavelength at 530 nm to 560 nm and a red emission phosphor with a peak emission wavelength at 600 nm to 630 nm.

The characteristics of the various illuminating lights, calculated by varying the luminous flux ratio between the two fluorescent lamps by the above-mentioned light blending calculations, are shown in Table 3. Table 3 shows the illuminating light number, luminous flux ratio, correlated color temperature, chromaticity deviation (hereinafter described as Δuv) of the distance of color point from Planckan locus on the CIE 1960 uv chromaticity diagram, and predicted lamp efficacy, in this order.

[TABLE 3] Characteristics of Illuminating Lights

Illuminating Light	Luminous Flux Ratio Green (G), Red (R)	Correlated Color Temperature	Δuv	Lamp Efficacy (lm/W)
No.1	G:R=10:0	5726	0.076	130
No.2	G:R=9:1	4933	0.0554	125
No.3	G:R=8:2	4175	0.0356	119
No.4	G:R=7:3	3466	0.019	114
No.5	G:R=6:4	2852	0.0061	108
No.6	G:R=5:5	2366	-0.0031	103
No.7	G:R=4:6	2000	-0.0091	97
No.8	G:R=3:7	1725	-0.0131	92
No.9	G:R=2:8	1512	-0.0156	86
No.10	G:R=1:9	1341	-0.0172	81
No.11	G:R=0:10	*****	****	75

Using Table 3, the correlated color temperature, the chromaticity deviation (Δuv) of the distance of color point from Planckian locus on the CIE 1960 uv chromaticity diagram, and the lamp efficacy were examined in detail for each of the illuminating lights whose luminous flux ratios between the mono-phosphor green and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamps are 8:2 to 6:4.

The illuminating light when the luminous flux ratio between the mono-phosphor green and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamps is 8:2 has a correlated color temperature of 4175 K, Δuv of +0.0356, and lamp efficacy of about 120 lm/W. The illuminating light when the luminous flux ratio between the mono-phosphor green and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamps is 7:3 has a correlated color temperature of 3466 K, Δuv of +0.0189, and lamp efficacy of about 110 lm/W.

Further, the illuminating light when the luminous flux ratio between the mono-phosphor green and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamps is 6:4 has a correlated color temperature of 2852 K, Δuv of +0.061, and lamp efficacy of about 100 lm/W.

The lamp efficacy of the illuminating light when the luminous flux ratio between the mono-

phosphor green and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamps is 6:4 does not show a significant improvement compared with the lamp efficacy of about 90 lm/W of the presently used 40 W linear tube three band fluorescent lamp.

Accordingly, a fluorescent lamp that has high lamp efficacy and yet provides the minimum required color rendering property can be produced when the luminous flux ratio between the mono-phosphor green and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamps is in the range of about 8:2 to about 7:3.

In particular, a fluorescent lamp that has the highest lamp efficacy and yet provides the minimum required color rendering property can be produced when the quantity of light from the mono-phosphor green fluorescent lamp is the largest, that is, the ratio of the luminous flux radiated from the mono-phosphor green fluorescent lamp to that from the mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamp is about 8:2.

Referring to Table 3, and considering the fact that the characteristics of the illuminating light vary within a certain range depending on the kinds of the phosphors used, the correlated color temperature and the range of Δuv of the

illuminating light of the present invention were determined in the following manner.

The present invention provides a notable effect when the luminous flux ratio between the mono-phosphor green and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamps is in the range of about 8:2 to about 7:3, but an equivalent effect can also be obtained in a wider range from 9:1 to 6:4.

In view of this, the correlated color temperature, 3150 K, and the chromaticity deviation relative to the Planckian locus, 0.013, were taken as respective values at mid point between the luminous flux ratios 7:3 and 6:4, and the correlated color temperature, 4550 K, and the chromaticity deviation relative to the Planckian locus, 0.045, were taken as respective values at mid point between the luminous flux ratios 9:1 and 8:2, and these values were rounded to the values nearer to the narrower range side, to define the range of the present invention.

More specifically, the correlated color temperature of the illuminating light, that is, the fluorescent, of the present invention is about 3200 K to 4500 K, and the chromaticity deviation of the chromaticity point of its light color relative to

the Planckian locus on the CIE 1960 uv chromaticity diagram is 0.015 to 0.045.

This range corresponds to the hues between 2 and 3 and between 4 and 5, and since the resolution of color differentiation in the Munsell hue is about one unit ($\Delta H = 1.0$), as previously stated, the effect of the present invention can be accomplished by considering the kind of lamp and the manufacturing variations due to the kind of phosphor within the above range.

(Embodiment 1 of the Fluorescent Lamp)

Based on the studies conducted using the colorimetric calculations described above, the spectral distribution of a 40 W linear tube fluorescent lamp produced as one embodiment of the invention will be shown here.

Figure 1 shows the spectral distribution of the fluorescent lamp using the phosphor expressed by the chemical formula $LaPO_4: Ce^{3+}, Tb^{3+}$ and the phosphor expressed by $Y_2O_3: Eu^{3+}$ mixed in proportions of about 6:4 by weight.

This fluorescent lamp was produced so that the spectral distribution from it became substantially equal to that from the illuminating light No. 3 in Table 3 in which the luminous flux ratio between

the mono-phosphor green and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamps is about 8:2. The lamp efficacy in this case is about 120 lm/W.

Next, an observation experiment was conducted to confirm whether the fluorescent lamp of the present invention had the minimum required color rendering property.

In the observation experiment, the fluorescent lamp of the present invention was installed on the ceiling of an observation booth which measured 170 cm deep, 150 cm wide, and 180 cm high.

The wall surface of the observation booth was N8.5, the floor surface was N5, and the desk was N7, and red, yellow, green, and purplish blue color chips conforming to the test colors for special color rendering index evaluation, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, and No. 12, specified in the CIE Publication No. 13.3, were placed on the desk. Prior to the observation, chromatic adaptation was performed for five minutes.

As the result of the observation, it was confirmed that the color chip conforming to the test color No. 9 in the CIE Publication No. 13.3 was substantially perceivable as red, the color chip conforming to No. 10 as yellow, the color chip

conforming to No. 11 as green, and the color chip conforming to No. 12 as purplish blue, thus providing the minimum required color rendering property.

Further, to confirm once again the usefulness of the method of quantifying the characteristics of the fluorescent lamp having the minimum required color rendering property, the Munsell values (HV/C) of the four test colors No. 9 to No. 12 in the CIE Publication No. 13.3 were calculated from the spectral distribution of Figure 1 in accordance with the previously given colorimetric calculations. The calculated results are shown in Table 4.

Color Characteristics of the Fluorescent Lamp According To One Embodiment of the Present Invention

[TABLE 4]

Test Color	Munsell Hue	Munsell Value	Munsell Chroma
	H	V	C
No.9	9.8RP	3.8	12
No.10	0.1GY	8.3	8.8
No.11	8.8G	5	5.8
No.12	6.9PB	2.4	11.2

The result of the calculation of the Munsell value (HV/C) for each test color under the illuminating light No. 3 in Table 2 in which the luminous flux ratio between the mono-phosphor green and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamps is about 8:2, substantially agreed with the result of the calculation of the Munsell value (HV/C) calculated for each test color illuminated by the actually manufactured fluorescent lamp shown in Table 4.

Therefore, the characteristics of the fluorescent lamp having the minimum required color rendering property obtained by the above

calculation method can also be applied to the actually manufactured fluorescent lamp.

One embodiment has been illustrated in accordance with Figure 1, but it will be appreciated that the fluorescent lamp can also be manufactured by combining various phosphors in other ways than described above.

As an example, the green emission phosphor with a peak emission wavelength at 530 nm to 560 nm is a rare earth phosphor activated with terbium, terbium cerium, or terbium gadolinium cerium, expressed by such chemical formulas as $LaPO_4$: Ce^{3+},Tb^{3+}, $La_2O_3 \cdot 0.2SiO_2 \cdot 0.9P_2O$: Ce^{3+},Tb^{3+}, $CeMgAl_{11}O_{19}$: Tb^{3+}, $GdMgB_5O_{10}$: Ce^{3+},Tb^{3+}, $(La,Ce,Tb)_2O_3 \cdot 0.2SiO_2 \cdot 0.9P_2O_5$, etc.

The red emission phosphor with a peak emission wavelength at 600 nm to 630 nm is, for example, a rare earth phosphor activated with europium, expressed by such chemical formulas as Y_2O_3: Eu^{3+}, $(Y,Gd)_2O_3$: Eu^{3+}, Y_2O_3: Pr^{3+}, etc.

Further, if a phosphor having an emission peak at other wavelength is added in minute quantities, other than the green emission phosphor having an emission peak at 530 nm to 560 nm and the red emission phosphor having an emission peak at 600 nm to 630

nm, a fluorescent lamp having substantially the same characteristics as those of the fluorescent lamp of the present invention can, of course, be produced as long as claim 1 is satisfied.

The mixing ratio in weight percent, of the green emission and red emission phosphors varies depending on the luminous efficacy of each phosphor, on the particle size, weight, and particle shape of each phosphor, on the solvent used to the phosphors, or manufacturing conditions such as temperature and drying conditions.

For the green and red emission phosphors generally used in three band type fluorescent lamps, the ratio between the green and red emission phosphors that provides substantially the same characteristics of the illuminating lights Nos. 3 and 4 in Table 3 in which the luminous flux ratio between the mono-phosphor green and mono-phosphor red fluorescent lamps is about 8:2 to about 7:3, is 70:30 to 50:50 by weight percent.

Though the present embodiment has dealt with a fluorescent lamp constructed from a 40 W linear tube, it will be appreciated that the fluorescent lamp of the present invention can be constructed at different lamp wattages and in different tube

shapes.

Further, if a high-frequency lighting 32 W linear tube is used, the fluorescent lamp of the present invention having the highest lamp efficacy can be produced.

The fluorescent lamp of the present invention has the minimum required color rendering property and high lamp efficacy, and therefore offers many advantages such as ease of lighting and lower cost than high-intensity discharge lamps.

The fluorescent lamp of the present invention is therefore suitable for outdoor lighting applications where economy is relatively important and where high-intensity discharge lamps are currently used, in particular, for roadway lighting and tunnel lighting applications.

It can also be used in applications where strict color appearance is not much demanded but energy saving and economic efficiency are primary considerations, such as traffic lighting, street lighting, security lighting, factory lighting in automation factories, and public lighting in places where relatively few people pass.

Further, as shown in Figure 4, the chromaticity deviation $\Delta u,v$ ($\Delta u,v$: the distance of color point

from Plankian locus on the CIE 1960 uv chromaticity diagram) is defined as distance SP between $S(u,v)$ and $P(u_0,v_0)$ on the CIE 1960 uv chromaticity diagram, where $S(u,v)$ is the chromaticity point of the light color of the light source and $P(u_0,v_0)$ is the point where a perpendicular dropped from the chromaticity point S to the Planckian locus intersects with the Planckian locus.

Here, the chromaticity deviation is positive ($\Delta u,v > 0$) when it is located in the upper left side (in the greenish light color side) of the Planckian locus, and negative ($\Delta u,v < 0$) when it is in the lower right side (in the reddish light color side).

POTENTIAL FOR INDUSTRIAL UTILIZATION

As described above, according to the present invention, a high-efficacy fluorescent lamp having the minimum required color rendering property can be realized.

What is claimed is:

[CLAIM 1]

A fluorescent lamp which produces primary light using a green emission phosphor with a peak emission wavelength at 530 nm to 560 nm and a red emission phosphor with a peak emission wavelength at 600 nm to 630 nm, characterized in that, under illumination by said fluorescent lamp, four test colors for special color rendering index calculation, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, and No. 12, specified in the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage CIE Publication No. 13.3, are perceivable as red, yellow, green, and purplish blue, respectively, in terms of Munsell hues.

[CLAIM 2]

A fluorescent lamp according to claim 1, wherein the correlated color temperature of said fluorescent lamp is 3200 K to 4500 K, and the chromaticity point of said light color is located within a chromaticity range where the distance of color point from Planckian locus on the CIE 1960 uv chromaticity diagram is not less than 0.015 and not greater than 0.045.

[CLAIM 3]

A fluorescent lamp according to claim 2,

wherein said green emission phosphor is a rare earth phosphor activated with terbium, terbium cerium, or terbium gadolinium cerium, and said red emission phosphor is a rare earth phosphor activated with europium.

[CLAIM 4]

A fluorescent lamp according to claim 3, wherein the ratio of said green emission phosphor to said red phosphor is 70:30 to 50:50 by weight percent.

[CLAIM 5]

A fluorescent lamp according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said fluorescent lamp is used in outdoor lighting applications.

[CLAIM 6]

A fluorescent lamp according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said fluorescent lamp is used in roadway lighting and tunnel lighting applications.

ABSTRACT

A fluorescent lamp which produces primary light using a green emission phosphor with a peak emission wavelength at 530 nm to 560 nm and a red emission phosphor with a peak emission wavelength at 600 nm to 630 nm, is characterized in that, under illumination by said fluorescent lamp, four test colors for special color rendering index calculation, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, and No. 12, specified in the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage CIE Publication No. 13.3, are perceivable as red, yellow, green, and purplish blue, respectively, in terms of Munsell hues.

Fig. 1

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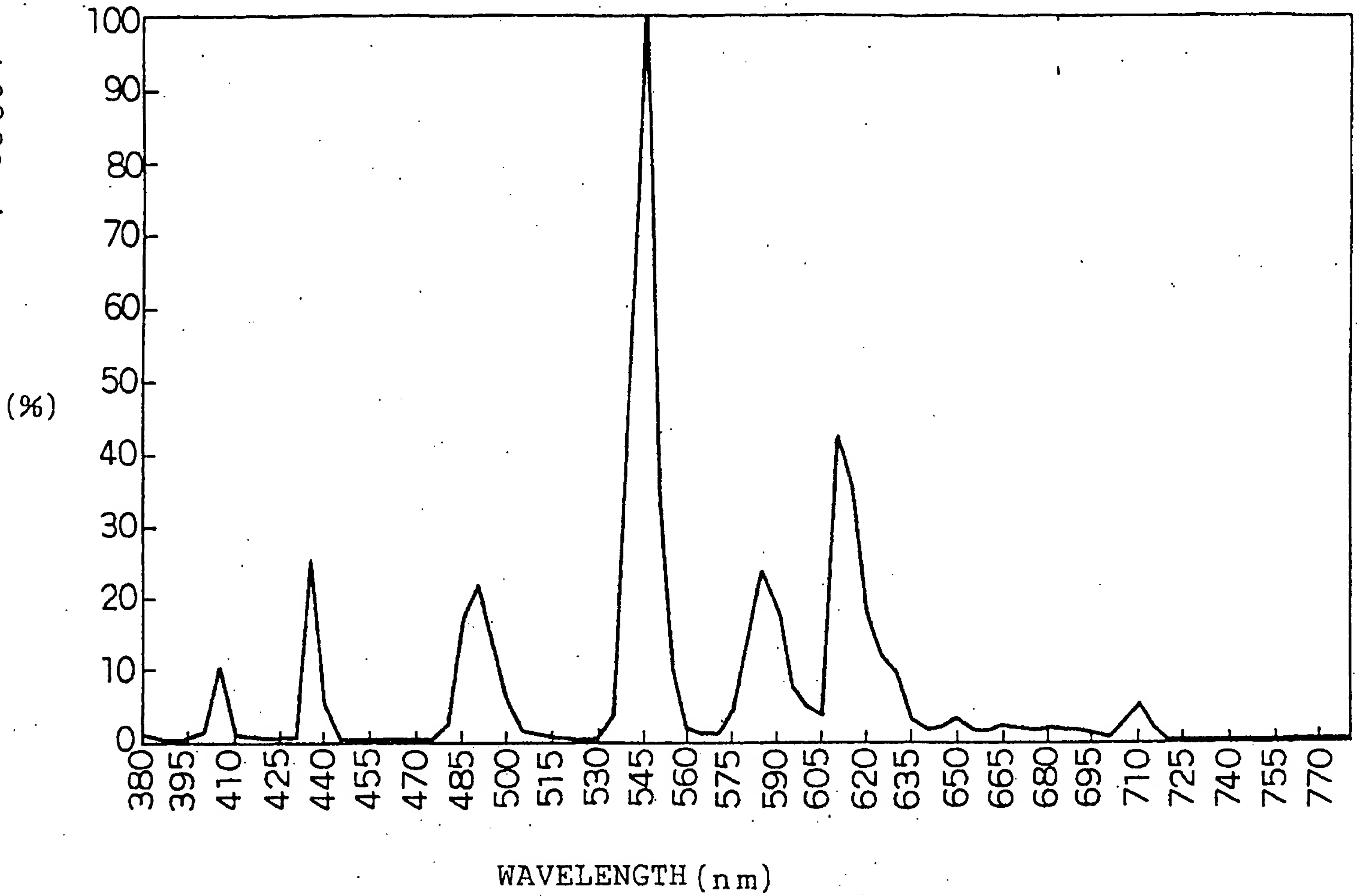


Fig. 2

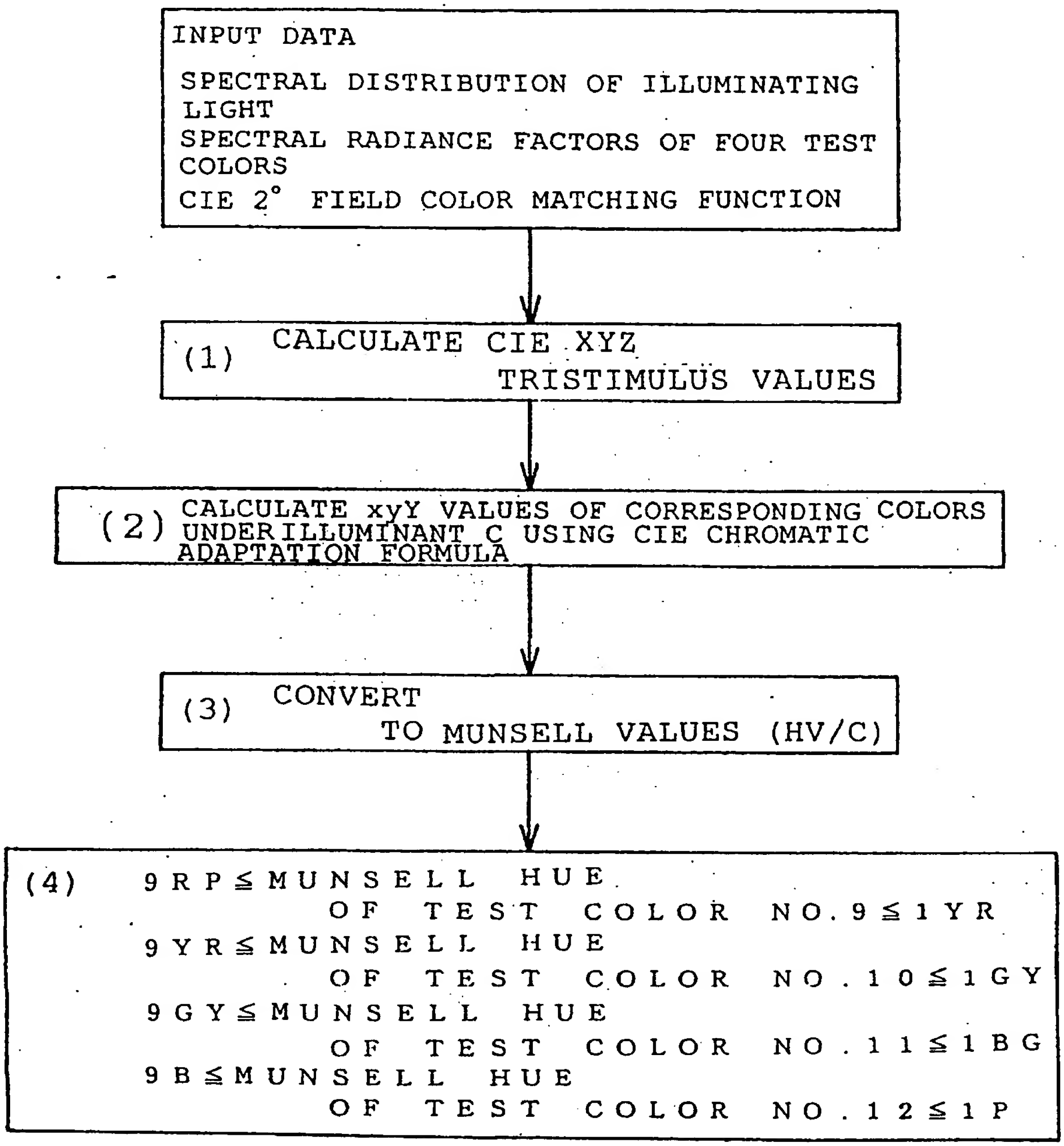
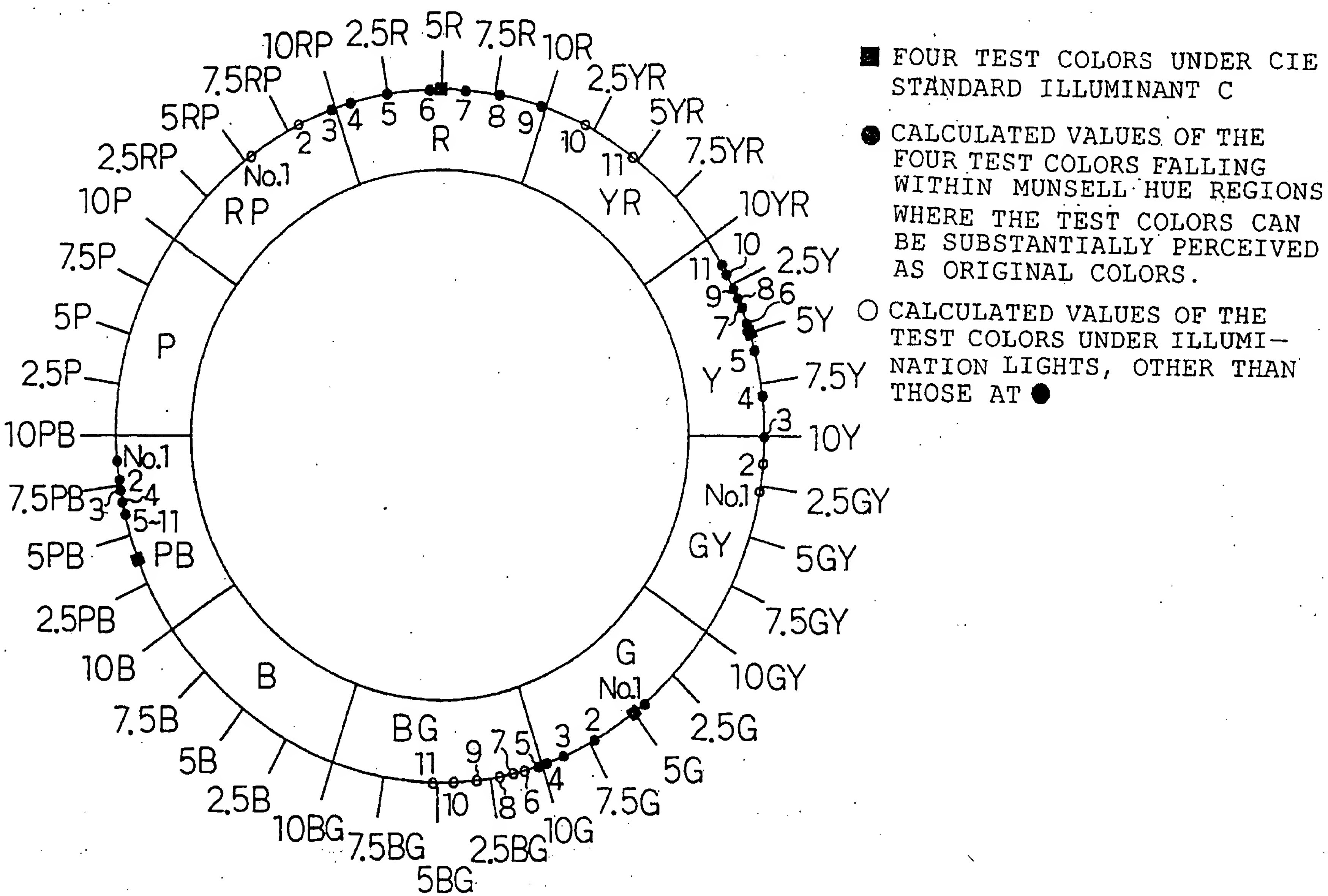

INPUT DATA
SPECTRAL DISTRIBUTION OF ILLUMINATING LIGHT
SPECTRAL RADIANCE FACTORS OF FOUR TEST COLORS
CIE 2° FIELD COLOR MATCHING FUNCTION
(1) CALCULATE CIE XYZ TRISTIMULUS VALUES
(2) CALCULATE xyY VALUES OF CORRESPONDING COLORS UNDER ILLUMINANT C USING CIE CHROMATIC ADAPTATION FORMULA
(3) CONVERT TO MUNSELL VALUES (HV/C)
(4) 9RP≦MUNSELL HUE OF TEST COLOR NO.9≦1YR
9YR≦MUNSELL HUE OF TEST COLOR NO.10≦1GY
9GY≦MUNSELL HUE OF TEST COLOR NO.11≦1BG
9B≦MUNSELL HUE OF TEST COLOR NO.12≦1P

Fig. 3



10RP
2.5R
5R
7.5R
10R
2.5YR
5YR
7.5YR
10YR
2.5Y
5Y
7.5Y
10Y
2.5GY
5GY
7.5GY
10GY
2.5G
5G
7.5G
10G
2.5BG
5BG
7.5BG
10BG
2.5B
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10B
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5PB
7.5PB
10PB
2.5P
5P
7.5P
10P
2.5RP
5RP
7.5RP
R
YR
Y
GY
G
BG
B
PB
P
RP
No.1
5~11
■ FOUR TEST COLORS UNDER CIE STANDARD ILLUMINANT C
● CALCULATED VALUES OF THE FOUR TEST COLORS FALLING WITHIN MUNSELL HUE REGIONS WHERE THE TEST COLORS CAN BE SUBSTANTIALLY PERCEIVED AS ORIGINAL COLORS.
○ CALCULATED VALUES OF THE TEST COLORS UNDER ILLUMINATION LIGHTS, OTHER THAN THOSE AT ●

Fig. 4